The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 13. SATURDAY, June 15, 1799. No. 666

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Farm lying in Horse-shoe Bottom, on the Monongahela river, adjoining Cuttner's ferry, in Washington county, containing about 248 acres, about 100 acres of which is cleared and in fence, a proportionable part meadow, and about one half of said tract bottom land, a large and fruitful orchard of apple trees, and a number of pecan, pear and cherry trees, and never failing spring of water. Any person desiring to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, who will give an indisputable title, clear of all incumbrance.

MANUEL HOVER.

May 27, 1799.

ABOUT two miles above Georgetown, in the Monongahela river, I found the body of a man that had been drowned—some papers were found in his pockets on which were written James Dun—ville, money to the amount of twenty seven dollars, and sundry other things. His friends are requested to take notice, that on application to the subscriber they may hear further particulars.

NOAH POTTS.

May 30, 1799.

Ten Dollars Reward.

"My Horse, some Villain has stole away;
"Or else for sure he would have gone astray."

ON Tuesday night the 14th inst. my only horse JACOBIN, was either stole or driven from the house of Col. Charles Campbell, on Hickman, Washington county; he is well made, critics may dispute whether his colour is black, or a dark brown, his age is six years; about 15 hands high, newly shod before, with one shoe behind, his tail a little more and forehead short, a small star on his forehead; unless retrieved he is fond of a licentious liberty: will regard no fence, nor line of demarcation, but like the Gauls, will pursue a system of plunder, and invade the rights of Man, in committing depredations on their grain fields, or meadows; sometimes he will prepare evil for good, by giving a kick for a comfortable feed; when under the full he discovers objects very difficultly, and, like a true Frenchman, bows without effect. Any person apprehending this villain, and delivering him to Col. Charles Campbell or John Dennison, will receive the above reward, or if more convenient the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

EDWARD DAY.

May 2d, 1799.

To be Sold,

A SMALL Tract of Land containing Eighty Six Acres and three quarters, and allowance lying on the waters of Turtle creek, Pattowshon, Allegheny county, adjoining the lands of John Johnston, John Kelly, and others. Any person wishing to become the purchaser may see the premises and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the land.

WILLIAM WHITE.

May 4, 1799.

Tobacco Manufactory.

THE subscriber having removed from his late dwelling house to the house next door to Mrs. Murphy's, formerly occupied by Mr. Wenthal, takes this method to inform the public that he still carries on in an extensive manner TOBACCO and SNUFF Manufactory, both of the best sorts, and will be supplied with the finest tobacco that can be had, which has been liberally encouraged by the public, merits the sincere thanks of

JOSEPH M'CLURG.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1799.

N. B. A Journeyman wanted to the above business.

Said M'Clurg has also for sale on moderate terms, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Queensware, Silver and Jewellery ware, with Boyer's celebrated Knife Straps.

BEAVER.

A QUANTITY of Beaver and small Furrs, for sale at JOHN ERWIN's Store.—Hats will be taken in part pay.

May 25, 1799.

For Sale.

LOT No. 242, in Front-Street, together with the buildings thereon erected, for sale by

JOHN HANDLYN.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1799.

N. B. For terms of Payment, &c. apply to Mr. William Christy.

HAVING purchased of the Heirs of the late Hon. Richard Butler, Esq. deceased, a Tract of Land in Donation District, north and west of the river Allegheny, I take the liberty to inform the public that I will attend at my house in the Second District, on Slippery Rock, six miles west of the Pittsburgh road, in order to shew any lands in the said district, to any person that may apply. From my knowledge and experience in this country, I flatter myself I can do this business with accuracy and despatch, and to the satisfaction of the employer.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, Jun.

April 22, 1799.

Just arrived and for Sale, a quantity of Excellent

FINE SALT,

at JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1799.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A LARGE, handsome two story Stone House, situate in Second street, there are three rooms on a floor, two good garrets well plastered, a spacious stone kitchen and parlour, with two good chambers, a spacious passage leading from dwelling house to kitchen, very convenient for a summer room, an excellent cellar under the whole. The premises will be sold low and payments made easy. For terms apply at the Post Office. Pittsburgh, May 10, 1799.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS there are a number of unseated Tracts of Depreciation, Donation, and Warranted Land, lying in Allegheny county, whereon there is three and four years county tax due; and whereas we are ignorant of the present owners of most of said land, or their residence, having returns only of the names of the original patentees and warrantees, this is, therefore, to inform the present owners, that all the aforesaid lands, or so much thereof as will be necessary to defray the tax and costs, will be exposed to Public Sale on TUESDAY the 6th of AUGUST next, unless the arrears of taxes are previously paid off.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING, } *Commissioners.*

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1799.

Treasury Department,

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby given,

Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "services, and for the society of United Bre"thren for propagating the gospel among "the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described namely, "beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence forty miles due North, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West, thence up the main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence—thence down the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line to run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and true plots and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at any time prior to the twelfth day of February one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No register will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter of a township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 12th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall have been determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, signify in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each, shall at any time after Monday the 12th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1801, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1801, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive, and that the subscribers, authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

Lands in New-Connecticut.

THE Subscriber has surveyed into Lots, two Townships near the South-East Corner of that well known Tract of Land, called the Western Reserve, or New Connecticut, which lies South of Lake Erie and West of Pennsylvania; which he now offers for Sale to actual Settlers. These Towns, according to the original Survey of the tract, are No. 5, in the 1st Range, which is now called Hartford, and No. 4, in the 2d Range, now called Vienna; and are situated within seventy Miles of Pittsburgh, and within three Miles of the boatable Waters of the Ohio—Good Roads are Cut to and through them, and there are several Settlements within ten and some within two Miles of said Towns. Considerable Improvements were made upon the Lands last Summer, and a Number of Settlers are now moving upon them. The Land in general is level, but diversified with handsome Rises, is covered with a rich Growth of Timber, of Oak of all Kinds, principally of white; Walnut of every Kind, particularly black; Chesnut, Butternut, Whitewood, Ash, Elm, Cherry, Cucumber Tree, &c. &c. with a Proportion of Beach and Hard Maple Grove.—The Soil excellent for every Production common to the Climate, and particularly for Grain and Grass,—is free from Stone, and tolerably supplied with living Streams and Springs of good and pure Water. The title certain, and Warrantee Deeds will be given.——These Lands are now offered at a low Price, and present a certain Prospect to industrious Men of small property, of securing an ample Estate for themselves and their Children. Settlers will be granted Settlers who can be well recommended, and good Ware, in Land for Work men this Summer.——For Terms of Sale, enquire of Ephraim Root, Esq. at Hartford, or of the Subscriber, who will be upon the Land this Summer.—The Subscriber is also Proprietor in Towns No. 15, in the 1st Range,—No 5, in the 6th Range,—and No. 8, in the 7th Range, which are upon and near the great Roads now compleating East and West, and North and South across the Tract, where he will dispose of Land in Quantities, agreeable to the Wishes of the Purchaser.

UZIEL HOLMES, Jun.

LITCHFIELD, (Con.) April 1st, 1799.

Foreign Intelligence.

Retreat of the French army.

LONDON April 9.

YESTERDAY afternoon we received Paris papers to the 5th inst. which were brought to Dover in a neutral vessel from Calais.

On the 25 ult. Gen. Jourdan wrote from his head quarters at Dutlengen, as follows:—

JOURDAN, General in Chief to Gouvernment Hardon, General of division.

"Head Quarters, at Weiler, near Dutlengen, 25th of March, 7th year.

"Since the 19th I have had several sharp actions with Prince Charles. In the last of them, which took place on the 25th, and continued for 13 hours, I remained master of the field of battle, and made 4000 prisoners. But the enemy, army amounting to 60,000 men, and receiving daily reinforcement, I found myself under the necessity, tho' victorious, of falling back. I shall cover the defiles of the Black Mountains, so that the department of the Lower Rhine shall have nothing to fear, and I shall proceed forward as soon as I have received the reinforcements which are promised me.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

We have here general Jourdan's own confession that his forces are not competent to face the Archduke's army; and accordingly he has retreated back a considerable space of territory over which he had advanced, under expectations of attacking his royal highness before he was prepared to meet him. Jourdan's retreat is now directed, not towards Switzerland, but towards the Rhine—"Having had so many proofs of his royal highness's activity and good generalship, he may reasonably conclude that he will not allow the enemy breathing, but that he will pursue him to the utmost point that pursuance will permit. If Jourdan is suffered to entrench himself, and to concentrate the reinforcements which are sending to him from all quarters the Archduke may in the event lose all the advantages he has evidently gained.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

STRASBURGH, March 21.

We have this day received some details of a battle which was fought on the 21st and 22d of this month, between the army of the Danube that of Prince Charles. The contest was maintained with great perseverance on both sides, the loss is very great. Our army has some ground. It retreated from Sulgau to Aulendorff to Pfullendorff and Meskirch; on the 22d the head quarters were transferred to Stockach, and afterwards to Engen. The rest of the army took a new position between Pfullendorff and Stockach and encamped in the environs of Aach. The left wing, which has equally ground, was posted between Sigmaringen and Tuttlingen. The body commanded by gen. Vandamme, which was to advance to the left bank of the Danube, drew near to that river on the 20th and effected a junction with the division of gen. St. Cir.

Prince Charles advanced as far as Hohentwiel, but he was attacked on the 23d by the corps under the command of general St. Cir. The cavalry, commanded by general Hautpoult, distinguished itself in a very brilliant manner, in the engagement, and succeeded, after a very obstinate action, in repulsing the Austrians, and enabling the army again to march forward. It is also added, that the head-quarters were on the 24th to be again transferred to Stockach, and that the Military Administrations established at Furstenberg, received orders to follow the army.

General Petitot, on his part, engaged the left wing of the Austrians on the 21st and 22d, on the Lake of Constance, between Uberlingen and Meersburg, and completely routed them. He advanced with his division on the right bank of the Souham, which forms the right wing of the army of the Danube, as far as Bregentz. The communication between Jourdan and Massena has not been intercepted.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

We very much fear that the advantages the Austrians in the Valtelline are more than

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

The General in Chief of the armies of Italy and Naples to the Executive Directory.

"Head-Quarters at Castel Nuovo

"At break of day I attacked the enemy in his position between the Lake of Garda and Adige, with three divisions. Two other proceeded to the right Verona, while the fourth remained in reserve.

"The three divisions on the left charged in front, twenty two redoubts or small forts, the enemy had placed round their position; the slaughter was dreadful. After a most severe combat of four hours, General Delmas, with his division, drove the enemy from all his positions, forced him without intermission, and got possession of two bridges on the Adige.

"The division of Serrurier, on its part, supported by our flotilla, carried all before it on the Lake of Garda.

"The two divisions which proceeded to Verona have powerfully contributed to the success of the main attack. They fought with the greatest bravery from day break until dusk, against very numerous body of the enemy.

"Our recruits of the conscription, with the courage of our most veteran grenadiers of Helvetian, Piedmontese, Cisalpine—have done their duty, and proved themselves worthy fighting by the side of Frenchmen.

"The result of this battle, which adds to the army of Italy, even compared to former victories, has put in our possession 12 pieces of cannon of different calibres, and about 4000 prisoners, whom are a number of officers. The enemy, besides, left on the field, above 3000 killed, a great number wounded.

"General Delmas has received a ball in the leg, but he still continues to fight, notwithstanding his wound.—General Delattre received a wound in the thigh, which obliged him to retire from the field."

(Signed) "SCHERER."

SUABIA, March 24.

In the action of the 21st, Gen. Jourdan's horse shot under him. The French Major, was killed. Private accounts state the loss of the French to be about 3000 men. They fought bravely, but overpowered by the superiority of the Austrian cavalry. Yesterday the head quarters of the Archduke, were at Engen, Gen. Jourdan has his head quarters between Stockach and Engen, six leagues from Schaffhausen.

STUTGARDT, March 27.

Accounts have been brought here by persons who arrived from the neighbourhood of Engen, that General Petitot, after having received reinforcements of 20,000 men, repulsed the enemy in his turn, on the 8th and 9th, and had already advanced as far as Wadenschwyl. It is also affirmed that the advanced corps of the Archduke

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PARIS, April 4.

Bulletin of the Primary Assemblies.

It appears that in the south, the opening of the Primary Assemblies has been almost every where followed by political convulsions.

On the day preceding the opening of the Assemblies at Montpolier, there were found written round the column of Liberty the following inscriptions.

The first contained these words:—People rise, break thy chains on the sculls of those who have forged them. The second—Thou sleepst Brutus, and Rome is in fetters. The third—Kiss the hand of him who oppresses thee.

At Peyenas there were violent disturbances, and the Municipal Commissary was insulted. At Gignac, Mont a Marson, at Grasse, Brignoles, Urde, violent commotions and double returns. At Perigaux, the municipal officers deposed by the Directory were reinstated. Throughout the whole department of Dordogne the electors seem determined to return the same persons to the legislative body, whom the Directory rejected last year.

At Bourdeaux, the members of the Central Bureau, lately displaced by the Directory, have been nominated Electors.

At Toulouse, the anarchists have met with no resistance; and in several cantons of the Lower Siene, they have been equally triumphant.

FRANKFORT, March 26.

On the 20th and 21st engagemenis were fought near Saulgan, and in the neighborhood of Pfullendorf, between the advanced troops of the Imperial and republican armies, which terminated to the advantage of the former. In the affair of the 21st near Pfullendorf, the two commanders in chief were personally engaged, and the contest, which was most sanguinary, lasted upwards of six hours. In the event, Jourdan fell back near 6 leagues towards Switzerland.

KONINGSBURG, March 18.

Letters from Mittau say, that Field Marshal Suwarrow had arrived there from St. Petersburg in five days, and had set off again for the army of Italy, which he commands, and which is to consist of 100,000 Austrians, and 40,000 Russians. He received the Cross of Malta when he arrived at Petersburg, and expressed his thanks for the favors conferred on him, by crying, "God save the Emperor" "It is for you to save him." replied the Emperor, "by saving Europe."

LONDON, April 3.

A further armament is coming down the Baltic from Petersburgh, to aid the general operations in the campaign against the enemy. The majority of the primary Assemblies continue to act in opposition to the views of the Directory; and the electors in many districts, seem determied to return no other members than those whom the Directory drove out of the Legislative Councils last year.

Djezza, the Pacha, of Syria, had, according to letters from Constantinople, commenced his march for Egypt; his army consisted of three [illegible] Damietta, and the third to join Murad Bey, who maintained his ground against the French.

Lord Bridport sailed from Spithead on Sunday, in consequence of government having received information that the Brest fleet is actually in the Channel road, having been completely moored and signalled, by a convoy of transports from Bourdeaux, the crews of which were immediately turned over to the men of war. Admiral Berkley's division of the fleet sailed from Plymouth on Saturday.

The Paris papers report that Gen. Suwarrow on arriving at Vianna, issued the following order to his Aids de Camps:

"One hour to put things in readiness, and another for setting off. George shall go with me in my carriage, the other three shall go in the others. George shall go to the Banker's, with the papers, for a loan of 25,000 rubles, for the expences of the journey.

"Quick——make haste, for I go not on journeys of pleasure, but for serious business.

"I have sung bass like a church warden for——I shall howl like a Tyger in Italy."

HAMBURG, April 1.

Letters from Inspruck of the 22d, state the failure of the operations of the French in the province. Instead of their being able to join General Hotze and the Archduke, the troops in the Tyrol can now act in conjunction with the armies in Suabia and Bregentz. The attack of the French in their attack upon Tyrol, [illegible] killed, wounded and prisoners, [illegible] amongst the latter several Swiss and Poles.

Subsequent accounts from Tyrol, under date of March 26, state that the French had been entirely driven out of that province.] The surrender of Civita Vecchia is confirmed.

Accounts from Frankfort, of the 25th ult. say, that the Elector of Mentz will make a separate peace with France.

VIENNA, March 2.

Letters from Constantinople of the 3d of Feb. say that Buonaparte and several of his officers had left Acre in disguise, that he has established the French calender in Egypt, and sent a present to Tippo Saib.

Letters from Costantinople of the 5th says, that a courier arrived here yesterday. He left Acre, and brings dispatches from Achmed Pacha, Generalissimo of the Turkish forces in Syria and Egypt, of which the following is an extract:

"Buonaparte, whom God confound, has written me a letter, in which he advises me, that he had heard I was making great preparations for war, and that he desired to know if they were intended against him; if so, that he would come to attack me in my own country, and treat me as he deserved. I answered him as became me, that these preparations were entirely destined against the miscreants; that he might, without giving himself the trouble, wait for me at Cairo, where I hoped to be shortly, and where God would decide between him and the Grand Seignior, the edge of whose sword, with the help of the Almighty, will smite off the heads of his enemies. All the letters and ordinances of the French in that country are dated "the first year of Egyptian liberty."—The Arabs did not succeed in their late attack against Buonaparte.

"The French who have been set at liberty, will be conveyed to France in Austrian vessels."

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, May 24.

There is no doubt, from a variety of intelligence, that the Turks, the Russians, the Germans, and the English will combine in one great effort to restore the Kingdom of Naples to its sovereign.

NEW YORK, May 30

IMPORTANT.

To exult in every check which the ravagers of the world experience must be natural to every supporter of order and governmet For this cross of our (we hope very numerous) fellow citizens, we have this day pleasing news, in the following extract of a letter from LONDON, April 8,

"The Hamburgh Mail is arrived, and confirms the accounts which have been in circulation these some days past, of an engagement between the Austrian and the French armies. By the Mail we learn, the first was on the 20th of March, and continued the 21st and 22d, without intermission. The event was, that Jourdan was driven back.

"This news is of the utmost importance to us at the present crisis; for, if once the tide by land is turned against those disturbers of mankind, we may expect peace.

"As to our little island, we may bid defiance to the world—a fleet at our command, and resources beyond calculation. The ten per cent. tax on income will be productive, and will be freely paid by every honest Briton.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

An express boat, from Cape Francois, is arrived in the Delaware. Capt. Yard, of this city, has arrived in her, intrusted, as we are informed, with dispatches from Gen. Toussaint and Dr Stevens, agent of the United States, to the American government.

We are informed that at this time there are actually cruising in the West Indies, twelve vessels of war, belonging to the United States. The apprehensions that have been entertained, that the commerce of this country in those seas was left in an unprotected state, by the return of so many of the armed vessels, must subside, particularly as several of them are on the point of returning to that station.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, dated 16th March 1799.

"I have learned from various quarters, that the gallant defence made by our armed merchant vessels against French privateers, inspire a respect in the crews of the latter for the flag. Capt. Gamaliel Bradford, commanding the ship Mary has acquired much reputation by repulsing 2 French privateers of superior forces, and entering safe at Malaga, a few days ago, with a valuable cargo of fish and sugar. He had not a man killed or wounded. The French privateers soon followed him into the same port, having had 2 men killed and 13 wounded—some of them mortally. Letters from Algeziras advise, that the French privateers, who have so long infested the streights of Gibraltar, are now very cautious in not approaching near American vessels, until it be ascertained whether they are well armed or not."

Pittsburgh, June 15.

From the Lancaster Journal.

Mr. HAMILTON

Please to give the following a place in your next paper.

WHEREAS the present situation of the United States of America is such as to require the United Efforts of all good Citizens to protect and defend the government thereof, not only from all foreign influence, but from domestic foes: And we sincerely believe that the Constitution of the United States, founded upon the will of the people, is well calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of our common country, and to secure the blessings of civil and religious Liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and that the administration under it, has been wisely directed to attain these great ends— Earnestly desiring, that the principles of the said constitution may remain inviolate, as long as the name of Liberty may be known and received in any corner of the Globe; we view with indignant sorrow the base attempts of our domestic enemies to scatter the seeds of discord among us, to weaken the government of our own hands, raise up groundless jealousies against the officers who are appointed to administer it, and to slander the most incorruptible Patriots of America.

Deeply revolving these things in our minds, and conceiving it to be the duty of all men, at this eventful period, to speak their sentiments, unawed & uninfluenced; & knowing the great importance of the approaching election, for a Governor of this Commonwealth—We, the Grand Jury of Lancaster county, at this present May sessions 1799—think it our duty to recommend the subject to the serious consideration of our Fellow citizens, leaving every one to form his own judgment, and to act for himself.

The important rank which Pennsylvania holds in the Union renders her conduct with regard to the General Government, extremely interesting; and there is reason to dread, that if we should raise up characters in the administration of the state, who are opposed to the General administration, for the avowed purpose of "stopping the wheels of Government" the whole fabrick may eventually be shaken, and all that is dear and valuable to Freemen be involved in the common ruin.

With this view, therefore, we have taken into consideration the relative characters of the Candidates who are proposed to be voted for Governor—and not only from the knowledge of some of ourselves, but from the best information we have been able to collect, and on which we can rely, we do most earnestly recommend to our Fellow citizens of the county of Lancaster, JAMES ROSS of ALLEGHENY, as a proper person to be chosen Governor at the next Election.

We believe him to be a man of abilities, capable to serve us faithfully, warmly attached to the true interests of his country; a friend to peace and a friend to national honour and Independence, highly respected, not only in his own, but in the sister states. We state these things because we know it to be impossible for every individual to be personally acquainted with the man who must fill so important a station—Information must then be derived from the knowledge of others—James Ross is a native of York county, where his parents and connections now reside; and his simplicity of manners so great as not to raise him up, with affected pride, above the level of his Fellow citizens, whilst he will sufficiently understand, and support the true dignity of his station, should Pennsylvania be rendered happy in the choice of him.

With earnest prayers for the welfare of our common country, we are your humble servants

HENRY REAM, Foreman
LEWIS LAUMAN,
JOHN HARR,
ABRAHAM HENRY,
WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK,
JOHN GRAEFF,
JACOB MARTIN,
ADAM LITZENBERGER,
ARCHIBALD HENDERSON,
JAMES HENDERSON,
JOHN SHENK,
FREDERICK BAKER,
WILLIAM LANIUS,
CHRISTIAN HARTMAN,
JACOB WEIDLER,
HENRY CARPENTER,
JOSEPH GINGRICH,
JOHN HAMAKER,
JOHN SENSENIG.

SAINT JOHN's DAY.

THE Members of Lodge No. 45, are desired to attend at the Lodge Room, in the house of Mr. Morrow, Pittsburgh, on St. John's Day, the 24th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning.—A procession is contemplated if the Members are punctual in attending.—The company of all visiting brethren, who can make it convenient is requested.

By Order of the W. Master,
JOHN M'DOWELL, Sec'ry.

June 14, 1799.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on the night of the 10th inst. out of Mr. Marie's Lot in Pittsburgh, a BLACK HORSE, fourteen and a half hands high, seven years old; has a star in his forehead and a large saddle spot on his back—his hind feet are white, branded on the near shoulder [illegible] Whoever delivers said Horse to Mr. Marie, or to Major Thomas Waring, Limestone, Kentucky, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES H. WARING.

June 14, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Dolly, has left my bed and board, without a cause, and behaved in an unbecoming manner—I therefore, forewarn all persons from trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

NATHANIEL DIXON.

June 12, 1799.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing three hundred acres and allowance, lying in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, on the State road leading to Greensburgh, between 18 and 20 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Robert M'Kean, Thomas Man and others. Any person wishing to become the purchaser may see the premises and know the terms by applying to the subscriber, at Mr. William Christie's Store in Pittsburgh.

JAMES LYON.

June 10, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Public Vendue at the house of the subscriber on Grant's Hill two miles from Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 29th instant, the following property, viz:

Horses, Cows and Hogs—Farming Utensils, consisting of a Plow, a Harrow, a Cart with Geers, and a pair of Waggon Wheels—also a Crop in the ground of Wheat and Rye, and an Eight Day Clock.—Due attendance and a credit of nine months will be given by

JOHN MOSEMAN.

June 14, 1799.

Cut & Forged Nail Manufactory

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has established a Nail Manufactory next door to Mrs. Murphy's, Pittsburgh, where Nails and Sprigs of every description, forged or cut, are made and for sale at a reduced price. A generous abatement made those who purchase by the quantity. Orders from the country will be carefully attended to.

He hopes from the knowledge he has in the above business, to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

WILLIAM PORTER.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1799.

N. B. Employment and generous wages to two or three persons who understand the forged Nailing business.

FOR SALE.

The following Tracts of

DONATION LANDS,

In the First District—No. 6, 10, 21, 24, 63, 82, 86, 136, 150, 171, 180.

Second District—No. 33, 171, 343, 367, 427, 1870, 1895, 1942.

Third District—No. 24, 57, 60, 480, 527, 529.

Fourth District—No. 68, 73, 75, 652, 765, 796, 828, 854, 861.

Fifth District—No. 89, 96, 871, 889, 982, 1014, 1085.

Sixth District—No. 1224, 1296, 1301.

Seventh District—No. 135, 1368, 1369, 1474.

Eighth District—No. 159, 1525, 1529, 1554, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1640, 1651, 1670, 1695, 1719.

Tenth District—No. 1970, 2020, 2073,

The following *DEPRECIATION LANDS.*

In the Second District—No. 107.

Third District—No. 91, 94.

Fourth District—No. 66, 77, 78, 79, 93, 94, 148, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178.

Fifth District—No. 108, 287, 288.

The above Tracts of Land are for sale on the following terms, viz. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, one fourth in two years, one fourth in three years, and one fourth in four years. Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Tracts of Land, will apply to the subscriber on the west of the Allegheny river, who is duly authorised to sell them.

JAMES SAMPLE.

March 29, 799.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST on Saturday the 2d instant, between Horebaugh's tavern on the Glade road and the Forks, a bag containing three pair of Half Boots, four pair of Shoes, several ruffled Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, and other Linen.—Whoever brings it to Mr. MORROW's Tavern, shall receive the above reward.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1799.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esq President, and his Associates, Justices of the same Court.

ON the petition of Benjamin Bennet, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, the Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Tuesday of July next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three weeks (Saturday the 8th instant to be the first) the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

Came to the plantation of

the subscriber living in Ligonier Valley, at the foot of Laurel Hill, two OXEN, 7 or 8 years old, both cropt in the near ear, one a brin[illegible] with white spots, the other black and [illegible]e. The owner is desired to come [illegible] prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ROBERT CRAWFORD.

Donegal township, Westmoreland county, May 16, 1799.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY *on the 20th day of April last from the subscriber living on Robinson's Run, an apprentice boy named William Turner, about 18 years of age, flaxen made, much marked with the small pox, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown hair tied. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to me.*

MATHEW PINKERTON.

Fayette township, Allegheny county, May 20, 1799.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, June 1.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By verbal accounts from Rotterdam, as late as the 9th of April, we learn, that there had not been any military operations of consequence between the Austrian and French forces, since the March actions. That the Russian armies were in full march for Italy: that the King of Prussia,

"Stood prepared in either case,
"To *aid* the WAR—or *keep* the PEACE."

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

A letter from Mr. Willis, American Consul at Barcelona, dated April 3, contains the following interesting intelligence:—

"That on the 24th March, all was well at Leghorn. The American vessels had hauled off for safety, and the English getting away as fast as possible, as the French were daily expected there."

The United States ship Portsmouth, of 24 guns Capt. M'Neill, arrived at Boston on the 22d ult. with a convoy from the W. Indies.

LANCASTER, June 8.

The different Public Offices of this State are now opened in Lancaster.

thereof, are made out; and shall also produce to the said collector and naval officer (if any) the original invoice or invoices of the said goods, wares or merchandize, or other documents received in lieu thereof, or concerning the same, in the same state in which they were received, with the bill or bills of loading for the same; which invoices shall be signed by the persons in the offices of the collector and naval officer, who shall have compared and examined the same; and the said entry or entries shall, as the nature of the case will admit or require, be agreeably to the form following, to wit:

Entry of merchandize imported by (insert the name of the importer or consignee) in the (insert the name and denomination of the vessel, and master's name) from (insert the place from which arrived) (insert date of entry.) *Form of entry.*

Marks.
Numbers inclusive.
Packages and contents.
Quantity per invoice of articles not subject to specific duties.
Value of articles subject to specific duties.
Value subject to 10 per cent. ad valorem.
Value subject to 12 1-2 per cent ad valorem.
Value subject to 15 per cent. ad valorem.
Value subject to 20 per cent. ad valorem.
Value subject to 40 per cent. ad valorem.
Amount of free goods.
Charges not subject to duty.
Total amount per invoice.

Provided, That the form before mentioned shall and may be varied and adapted to any alterations which may be made in the rates of duties upon goods, wares and merchandize, hereafter to be imported into the United States. And the entry or entries to be made by any importer, consignee or agent as aforesaid, shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person making the same, the form of which oath or affirmation shall, as the case may require, be as follows, to wit: *Form of the entry may be varied.* *Oath to be made on entry.*

District of
Port of

I (here insert the name of the person making the entry) do solemnly sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) that the entry now subscribed with my name, and delivered by me to the collector of (insert the name of the district) contains a just and true account of all the goods, wares and merchandize imported for sale, or intended to be landed in this district, for me or on my account, or on account of any house of trade or partnership in which I am concerned in this district, or which actually came consigned to me, or to any house of trade or part[illegible]ip *Form of the oath.*

in which I am concerned, or (if the entry be made by an agent) imported by, or configned to (infert the name of the perfon or firm for whom entry is made) and intended for fale or to be landed in this diftrict, in the (infert the name and denomination of the veffel) whereof (infert the name of the maffer) is maffer, from (infert the name of the port from which the veffel arrived) that the faid entry contains a juft and true account *in* (infert the denomination of money in which the invoices and entry are made) of the coft thereof, including all charges; that the invoice or invoices and bill or bills of loading now produced by me, are the true, genuine and only invoices and bills of loading by me received, of the faid goods, wares and merchandize, imported or configned as aforefaid, and the only invoices by which I have been charged, or for which I am to account, and that the faid invoices and bills of loading are in the actual ftate in which they were received by me, and that I do not know of any other invoices or account of the faid goods, wares or merchandize, different from what is or are here produced: I do further fwear (or affirm) that if I hereafter difcover any other or greater quantity of goods, wares or merchandize, than is contained in the entry aforefaid, or fhall receive any invoice of the whole or any part thereof, other in quantity, quality and price, than has been now exhibited, I will immediately and without delay report the fame to the collector of this diftrict; I alfo fwear (or affirm) that nothing has been concealed or fuppreffed in the entry aforefaid, whereby to avoid the juft payment of the duties impofed by the laws of the United States, and that all matters are juftly and truly expreffed therein, according to my beft knowledge and belief. So help me God.

Sworn (or affirmed) this day of before me
A. B. Collector.

When entry is made by an agent, he fhall give bond, conditioned for producing an account of the goods, verified by the owner.

Provided, That whenever any entry fhall be made with the collector of any diftrict, of merchandize imported into the United States, fubject to duty by any agent, factor or perfon, other than the perfon to whom they belong, or to whom they are ultimately configned, it fhall be the duty of the collector to take a bond, with furety, from fuch agent, factor or perfon (other than the bond *or* for fecuring the duties, in the penal fum of one thoufand dollars) with condition that the *bona fide* owner or configuee of fuch goods, wares or merchandize, fhall, on or before the firft day of payment ftipulated in the bond or bonds for fecuring the duties, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to the faid collector, a full and correct account of the faid goods, wares and merchandize imported by him or for him, on his own account, or configned to his care, in the fame manner and form as required by this fection in refpect to an entry previous to the landing of any merchandize, which account fhall be verified as in the cafe of an entry, by a like oath or affirmation, to be taken and fubfcribed before any judge of the United States, or the judge of any court of record of a ftate, or before a collector of the cuftoms of the fame or fome other

diſtrict; and in caſe of the payment of the duties at the time of entry by any factor or agent, on the goods, wares or merchandize entered by him, the condition of the bond aforeſaid ſhall be to produce the account of the proper owner or conſignee, verified in manner as before directed, within ninety days from the date of ſuch bond.

And the form of the ſaid bond ſhall be as follows, to wit:

Form of bond to be given by the agent.

Know all men by theſe preſents, that we (here inſert the names of the principal ſurety or ſureties) are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the ſum of one thouſand dollars, for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourſelves, our heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, jointly and ſeverally, by theſe preſents.

Witneſs our hands and ſeals this day of one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety

Whereas the above bounden has this day duly entered at the cuſtom houſe of and (paid or ſecured to be paid, as the caſe may be) the duties on ſundry goods, wares and merchandize, imported in the (inſert the denomination and name of the veſſel) whereof (inſert name) is maſter, from (inſert port or place where from) as particularly enumerated in the entry thereof, made and ſubſcribed by the ſaid in behalf of (inſert the name or names of the perſon or perſons actual owners or conſignees) bearing equal date herewith.

The condition of this obligation therefore is ſuch, that if the ſaid bounden ſhall, on or before the deliver or cauſe to be delivered to the collector of the cuſtoms for the diſtrict of (inſert name of the diſtrict where the bond is taken) a full and correct account from the ſaid (inſert name of the actual owner or conſignee) of the aforeſaid merchandize, imported by him on his own account, or conſigned to his care, verified by the oath of the ſaid being the proper owner or conſignee, in manner and form as would be required if he were perſonally preſent, taken before any judge of the United States, or of a court of record of a ſtate, or before the collector of any other diſtrict, then this obligation ſhall be null and void, otherwiſe it ſhall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered }
in the preſence of }

Manner of making an entry, where the particulars of goods are not known.

Provided always, That where the particulars of any goods, wares or merchandize ſhall be unknown, in lieu of the entry herein before directed to be made, an entry thereof ſhall be made and received according to the circumſtances of the caſe, the party making the ſame, declaring upon oath all that he or ſhe knows or believes concerning the quality and particulars of the ſaid goods, wares, and merchandize, and that he or ſhe hath no other knowledge or information concerning the ſame; which entry, as well the firſt as the laſt, ſhall be made in writing, and ſhall be ſubſcribed by the party making the ſame, if by the proper owner or conſignee, in their own name, or if

In case of an imperfect entry, the collector is to take the goods into custody.

by an agent, factor or person other than such owner or consignee, in his or their names, as agents or factors for such owner or consignee, *Provided*, That in every case in which the entry of any goods, wares and merchandize shall be imperfect, for want of invoices, bills of loading or for any other cause, it shall be the duty of the collector to take the said goods, wares and merchandize into his custody, until the quantity, quality or value thereof as the case may require, can be ascertained in manner hereafter directed and prescribed.

Separate entry to be made of spirits, wines and teas.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That every importer of distilled spirits, wines or teas, or person to whom distilled spirits, wines or teas are consigned, shall make a separate and additional entry thereof, specifying the name of the vessel and master in which, and the place from whence such spirits, wines or teas were imported, together with the quantity and quality thereof and a particular detail of the chests, casks or vessels containing the same, with their marks and numbers; which entry shall be subscribed by the person making the same, for himself or in behalf of the person for whom such entry is made; and shall be certified by the collector before whom the same is made, as being a true copy, and conformable to the general entry before directed, in respect to all distilled spirits, wines and teas therein contained; which entry, thus certified, shall be transmitted to the surveyor or officer acting as inspector of the revenue for the port where it is intended to commence the delivery of such spirits, wines or teas so entered, or any part thereof: And every permit granted by such collector and naval officer, where any, for the unlading of said spirits, wines or teas, or any part thereof, shall, previous to such landing or unlading thereof, be produced to the said officer of inspection, who shall record or register, in proper books, the contents thereof, and shall endorse thereupon the word "*Inspected*," the time when, and his own name; after which he shall return the said permit to the person by whom it shall have been produced, and then, and not otherwise, it shall be lawful to land the spirits, wines or teas therein specified; and if the said spirits, wines or teas shall be landed without such endorsement upon the permit granted for that purpose, the master or other person having charge or command of the ship or vessel from which the same shall have been so landed, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, and the spirits, wines or teas so landed, shall be forfeited.

Spirits, wines and teas to be landed under inspection.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That all distilled spirits, wines and teas shall be landed under the inspection of the surveyor or other officer acting as inspector of the revenue for the port, and such of the inspectors of the customs as shall be deputed by him for that purpose, and not otherwise, on pain of forfeiture thereof, for which purpose the said officer or officers shall at all reasonable times attend: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to exclude the inspection of any officer of the customs, as now or heretofore practised.

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Spirits wines and teas to be marked.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of inſpection of any port where diſtilled ſpirits, wines or teas ſhall be landed, ſhall, upon the landing thereof, and as ſoon as the caſk, cheſt, veſſels and caſes containing the ſame, ſhall be inſpected, guaged or meaſured, brand or otherwiſe mark, in durable characters, the ſeveral caſks, cheſts, veſſels and cales containing the ſame, and the ſaid marks ſhall expreſs the number of caſks, cheſts, veſſels or caſes, whether of ſpirits, wines or teas marked by each officer reſpectively, in each year, in progreſſive numbers for each of the ſaid articles; alſo the port of importation, the name of the veſſel, and the ſurname of the maſter; alſo each kind of ſpirits, wines or teas, for which different rates of duty are or ſhall be impoſed, the number of gallons in each caſk or caſe, if ſpirits or wines; the rate of proof if ſpirits, and the number of pounds weight if teas; alſo the name of the ſurveyor or chief officer of inſpection for the port, and the date of importation; of all which particulars the chief officers of inſpection ſhall keep fair and correct accounts, in books to be provided for that purpoſe.

General certificate to be given to the importer of ſpirits, wines or teas.

Sec 40. *And be it further enacted,* That the ſurveyor or chief officer of inſpection as aforeſaid, within the port or diſtrict in which the ſaid ſpirits, wines or teas ſhall be landed, ſhall give to the proprietor, importer or conſignee thereof, or his or her agent, a certificate, to remain with him or her, of the whole quantity of the ſaid ſpirits, wines or teas, which ſhall have been ſo landed; which certificate, beſides the quantity, ſhall ſpecify the name of ſuch proprietor, importer, conſignee or agent, and of the veſſel from on board which the ſaid ſpirits wines or teas ſhall have been landed, and of the marks of each caſk, cheſt, veſſel or caſe containing the ſame; which certificate ſhall be of the form following, to wit:

Form thereof.

District of
Inſpector's office, No.
Port of

I certify, that (here inſert the name of the proprietor, importer or conſignee) imported into this diſtrict on the (here inſert the date of importation) in the (here inſert the name of the veſſel, and whether of the United States or foreign, and the name of the maſter) from (here inſert the place from which imported, the number of, and whether caſks, cheſts, veſſels or caſes of (here inſert whether ſpirits, wines or teas, and the kind of each) marked as per margin (inſert in the margin the marks and numbers, if any, at the time of importation) which (here inſert whether caſks, cheſts, veſſels or caſes) have been marked as follows (here inſert the marks of the inſpector of the port) containing (here inſert the quantity of ſpirits, wines or teas) according to returns made to this office,

A. B. Inſpector.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted,* That the ſurveyor or chief officer of inſpection as aforeſaid, ſhall in addition to the general certificate aforeſaid, give to the proprietor, importer or

Particular certificate to be given to the importer, to accompany each cask, &c.

consignee of any distilled spirits, wines or teas, or his or their agent, a particular certificate, which shall accompany each cask, chest, vessel or case of distilled spirits, wines or teas, wherever the same may be sent within the limits of the said United States, as evidence that the same have been lawfully imported; and which certificate shall be of the form following, to wit:

No. District of

Port of

Form thereof.

I certify that there was imported into this district, on the (here insert the date of importation) by (here insert the name of the proprietor, importer or consignee) in the (here insert the name of the vessel, the surname of the master, and whether a vessel of the United States or a foreign vessel) from (here insert the place from which imported) one (here insert whether cask, chest, vessel or case, by the proper name) of (here insert whether spirits, wines or teas, and the kind of each) numbered and marked as per margin (the marks of the inspector to be inserted in the margin) containing (here insert the number of gallons and rate of proof, if spirits, or gallons, if wines, or the number of pound weight nett, if teas.)

A. B. Supervisor,

Counterfigned by
C. D. Inspector.

Supervisors to provide blank certificates.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted,* That the supervisors of the several districts shall provide blank certificates, under such checks and devices as shall be prescribed by the proper officers of the treasury, and shall number, sign and deliver the same to the officers who may perform the duties of inspectors of the revenue for the several ports in their respective districts; which blank certificates shall be filled up and counterfigned by the inspectors of the revenue aforesaid, who shall be accountable therefor to the supervisors; and the said inspectors shall make regular and exact entries of all certificates which shall be granted as aforesaid, as particularly as therein described.

On sale, certificates to be delivered to the purchaser.

Sec. 43. *And be it further enacted,* That the proprietor, importer or consignee, or his or her agent, who may receive said certificates, shall upon the sale or delivery of any of the said spirits, wines or teas, deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, the certificate or certificates which ought to accompany the same, on pain of forfeiting the sum of fifty dollars for each cask, chest, vessel or case, with which such certificate shall not be delivered: And if any casks, chests, vessels or cases, containing distilled spirits, wines or teas, which by the foregoing provisions ought to be marked and accompanied with certificates, shall be found in the possession of any person, unaccompanied with such marks and certificates, it shall be presumptive evidence that the same are liable to forfeiture; and it shall be lawful for any officer of the customs or of inspection, to seize them as forfeited; and if upon the trial in consequence of such

Absence of certificate to be presumptive evidence for forfeiture of spirits, wines and teas.

ſeizure, the owner or claimant of the ſpirits, wines, or teas ſeized, ſhall not prove that the ſame were imported into the United States according to law, and the duties thereupon paid or ſecured, they ſhall be adjudged to be forfeited.

Sec. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That on the ſale of any caſk, cheſt, veſſel or caſe, which has been or ſhall be marked purſuant to the proviſions aforeſaid, as containing diſtilled ſpirits, wines or teas, and which has been emptied of its contents, and prior to the delivery thereof to the purchaſer, or any removal thereof, the marks and numbers which ſhall have been ſet thereon by or under the direction of any officer of inſpection, ſhall be defaced and obliterated in the preſence of ſome officer of inſpection or of the cuſtoms, who ſhall on due notice being given, attend for that purpoſe, at which time the certificate which ought to accompany ſuch caſk, cheſt, veſſel or caſe, ſhall alſo be returned and cancelled: And every perſon who ſhall obliterate, counterfeit, alter or deface any mark or number placed by an officer of inſpection, upon any caſk, cheſt, veſſel or caſe containing diſtilled ſpirits, wines or teas, or any certificate thereof, or who ſhall ſell or in any way alienate or remove any caſk, cheſt, veſſel or caſe which has been emptied of its contents, before the marks and numbers ſet thereon purſuant to the proviſions aforeſaid, ſhall have been defaced or obliterated in preſence of an officer of inſpection as aforeſaid; or who ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the certificate iſſued to accompany the caſk, cheſt, veſſel or caſe of which the marks and numbers ſhall have been defaced or obliterated in manner aforeſaid, on being thereto required by an officer of inſpection or of the cuſtoms, ſhall for each and every ſuch offence forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, with coſts of ſuit.

On the ſale of caſes, &c. which have been emptied the marks to be defaced in preſence of an officer.

Penalty on defacing, &c. marks, &c. on caſks, &c. or certificates; or ſelling caſks, &c. or refuſing to deliver up certificates.

Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to aſcertain what articles ought to be exempt from duty, as the ſea ſtores of a ſhip or veſſel, the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel, ſhall particularly ſpecify the ſaid articles in the report or manifeſt to be by him made, deſignating them as the ſea ſtores of ſuch ſhip or veſſel; and in the oath to be taken by ſuch maſter or other perſon, on making ſuch report in manner before preſcribed, he ſhall declare that the articles ſo ſpecified as ſea ſtores, are truly ſuch, and are not intended by way of merchandize or for ſale; whereupon the ſaid articles ſhall be free from duty: *Provided always*, That if it ſhall appear to the collector to whom ſuch report and manifeſt ſhall be made and delivered, together with the naval officer, where there is one, or alone where there is none, that the quantities of the ſaid articles or of any part thereof, ſo reported as ſea ſtores, are exceſſive, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid collector, jointly with the naval officer, or alone as the caſe may be, in his or their diſcretion, to eſtimate the amount of the duty on ſuch exceſs, which ſhall be forthwith paid by the ſaid maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, to the ſaid collector, on pain of forfeit-

Report of ſea ſtores to be made.

Duties to be paid on exceſſive quantities thereof.

Penalty on a false entry, and on landing without a permit.

ing the value of such excess. And if any other or greater quantity of articles are found on board such ship or vessel as sea stores, than are specified in such entry, or if any of the said articles shall be landed without a permit first obtained from the collector and naval officer of the port (where any) for that purpose, all such articles as are not included as aforesaid, in the report or manifest delivered on oath or affirmation as aforesaid, by the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, or which shall be landed without such permit as aforesaid, shall be forfeited and may be seized; and the master or person having the command of such ship or vessel, shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the amount or value of the articles so omitted or landed.

Baggage and mechanical implements exempt from duty.

Sec. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the wearing apparel and other personal baggage, and the tools or implements of a mechanical trade only, of persons who arrive in the United State, shall be free and exempted from duty; and to ascertain what articles ought to be exempted according to the true intent and meaning of the provision aforesaid, it is directed that due entry thereof, as of other goods, wares and merchandize, but separate and distinct from that of any other goods, wares and merchandize imported from a foreign port or place, shall be made with the collector of the district in which the said articles are intended to be landed, by the owner or owners thereof, or his, her or their agent, expressing the persons by whom or for whom such entry is made, and particularizing the several packages and their contents, with their marks and numbers; and the person or persons who shall make the entry, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the said collector, as the case may require, in manner following, to wit:

Entry of them to be made.

District of } ss.
Port of }

Form of oath.

I (here insert the name of the person making the entry) do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) that the entry subscribed by me, and hereto annexed, contains to the best of my knowledge and belief, a just and true account of the contents of the several (here insert whether chests, cases or packages) mentioned in the said entry, imported in the (here insert the name of the vessel and master's name) from (here insert the port from which arrived) and that they contain no goods, wares or merchandize whatever, other than the wearing apparel and other personal baggage (or if the case require) and the tools of the trade of (here insert what mechanical trade) all of which are the property of (here insert to whom belonging, and family as the case may require) who has or have arrived (or as the case may require) who is or are shortly expected to arrive in the United States, and are not directly, or indirectly, imported for any other person or persons, or intended for sale.